

mercy from the day of our crossing the boundary line.

Meanwhile, in view of the possible rupture with Great Britain, let Congress abolish our treaties with Canada, from which she has been deriving such great commercial advantages, and let us isolate ourselves from the province without delay.

INCENDIARY FIRES SOUTH.—There seems to be some doubt whether or not the great fire at Charleston was incendiary or accidental; and if the former, whether the slaves or the poor whites were the incendiaries. We think it probable that the poor whites, who are mostly Irish, have taken this method of revenging themselves upon the outrageous despotism of Jeff Davis. Irishmen are seldom slow to revenge a wrong or careful what means they take to avenge it. If the Charleston fire was incendiary we may expect to see all of the principal Southern cities in flames within two months. These things propagate themselves.

COTTON AND CONTRABAND.—Our policy in regard to cotton and contraband is beginning to tell. General Sherman seems to understand the whole subject thoroughly and practically. He has now about three thousand negroes at and near Beaufort picking cotton for transportation North. Let his example be imitated by all our generals, and let our generals, and not our Congressmen, look after the inevitable negroes during this war is over.

THE FOLLY OF CONGRESS.—It is perfectly folly for Congress to be wasting its energies and its speeches upon the slavery question. Leave the slaves to be disposed of by generals like Sherman. The integrity of the Union is assailed from the South and from across the sea. The finances of the country need to be arranged. Attend to these subjects, gentlemen, and leave Sambo to himself and Greeley. Talk about the negro produced this war; talk about the negro will never end it.

ROGUES AND RASCALS, ATTEND.—If there are any rogues and rascals in this city not yet gone to the wars they should prepare to join the lobby at Albany after the first of January. They will find fine pickings there in railroad and other jobs. Greeley is to be chief of the lobby, and with Raymond as Speaker, the rogues and rascals will rule the roost. There is money to be made, sure.

THE GIVING LECTURE OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.—In the lecture which Wendell Phillips is to deliver in this city next Thursday evening it is understood that he intends to pitch into the American government, and praise that of England, in relation to the Trent business. Between the abolitionists at home and the aristocrats abroad there has always been a conspiracy to disgrace this country.

BROADWAY CONCERT SALLOONS.—That satanic trio, the *World*, *Times* and *Tribune*—the World, the Flesh and the Devil—has fallen to puffing prodigiously, philosophically and plausibly those well-known institutions, the Broadway concert saloons.

THE RECENT FIGHT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16, 1861.

A dispatch from Phillips says that our forces at the battle of Alleghany camp numbered one thousand eight hundred. They came in sight of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in front of their intrenchments, charged upon them and drove them back. A hot fire was kept up during the afternoon on both sides, and several gallant charges were made by our men.

General Murray with his forces at nightfall, intending to renew the attack in the morning. During the night, however, the rebels silently left their camp, burning everything they could not carry with them.

One was twenty killed and thirty wounded, while the rebel loss is a hundred and fifty killed, including a field officer.

By this action on the front of General Reynolds is cleared of the charge, there being no organized rebel force within forty miles of our advanced post.

A detachment sent out from Phillips on Saturday returned last night with ten rebel guerrillas, including the notorious Jake Kurn.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE SUMTER AND THE IROQUOIS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16, 1861.

The bark *Iroquois* has arrived here. She reports speaking the English brig *Mary Morton*, which reported that the Sumter and Iroquois had had a severe engagement, and that one of them, she did not know which, had put into Martinique to repair damage.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN GEN. BUTLER'S DIVISION—FORT WARREN PRISONERS GOING TO FORTRESS MONROE, ETC.

BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1861.

An agent of the steamer *Pulson* is here in connection with Captain Walton, negotiating with General Butler to transport the Maine Twelfth Regiment in the *Pulson* to its destination.

The bark *Iroquois* is expected to leave to-morrow, conveying two hundred and forty Fort Warren prisoners to Fortress Monroe, where they will await an exchange.

Arrival of the Champion from Aspinwall.

Aspinwall, Dec. 16, 1861.

The steamship *Champion*, Captain Wilson, from Aspinwall, December 7, arrived here about twelve o'clock last night, bringing the mail, packages and specie.

Dec. 14, Sat. 31:30, long 74. She was chased by a three mast square-rigger, *Sparta*. On the forenoon she carried three large sky-sails, a port stay-sail and jib appeared to have a round stow; the smoke stack, between the main and mizzen masts, had two large boats painted white hoisted to the davits, undepended; to all appearances, an iron vessel newly painted the bottom painted very bright red. After an hour's chase, she hoisted the English flag, of which we took no notice.

The following is the specific list of the champion.

PROVISIONS.
Bartels & Hartt, 1000 lbs. flour, \$2.00
1000 lbs. bacon, \$1.00
1000 lbs. bacon & ham, .75
Lard, 1000 lbs., .405
Walls, Engle & Co., 2200 lbs. butter, .600
Dodge & Hoffman, .882
Total, .882

Robert Morris, \$15.00
P. Mayr, 10.00
M. E. & F. Tilton, 3.50
J. G. Ogle, 1.00
Davidson & Co., 20.00
Metropolitan Bank, 60.018
Richard Patrick, 45.000
T. H. & Bros., 9.000
R. D. & Co., 2.000
H. T. Montell & Bar-
tow, 7.000
B. N. & Co., 10.000
Strader & Co., 10.000
M. J. Atwood, 2.000
M. G. Parker & Son, 5.000
F. W. Wood & Co., 5.100
T. C. Colman & Co., 12.400
From San Francisco, .970.184
Total, .970.184

TOOK ASPIRIN.

The European news caused great excitement in this city for a time; but the unanimous feeling was that England's demands for Mason and Shidell could not be satisfied by a moment. The sober second thought is that our government should be firm but conciliatory; but if the situation is given up the commissioners or right, then right.

Montreal, Dec. 16, 1861.

The news from England by the Europa and City of Washington creates much excitement. There is a strong British feeling throughout the province.

Montreal, Dec. 16, 1861.

The English news causes intense excitement, and the action of the home government is strongly approved.

THE EFFECT IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1861.

The money article of the *Advertiser*, of this city, says—The foreign race caused a feverish and excited stock market to-day, with a downward tendency, particularly in "canaries." Declining demand per cent.

The better classes of securities sympathize with this downward movement, but, in the absence of transactions, prices are only nominal. The best bids for State bonds are one per cent below Saturday's prices. In monetary circles there is much distrust, and capitalistic holding until the bluster and excitement subsides. The general belief is that the English press exaggerated the policy of our government, and that the difficulty is one that can be settled by diplomacy. The affair will, however, doubtless have the effect of arousing our citizens to a sense of our weakness in the defence of this locality, and settling the dispute at present existing between the State Department and the State government respecting the necessity of their immediate improvement.

New York Harmonists.—We are glad to learn that this Society give their tenth annual performance of the Massillon on Christmas night, at Irving Hall. Miss M. Grimes, Miss Stoop, Moses, J. R. Thomas and G. F. Hayes will sustain the voice. There will be full orchestra.

The *Out of Baltimore* on the Rock.—The succeeding City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool, will be due off Cape Roads on Wednesday. Passengers for Europe can be met through the agency of *Adams & Stoker*, 140 Broad Street, New York, up to Friday inclusive.

THE MASON-SIDELL AFFAIR.

The Excitement Throughout the Country.

The Impression in Washington and Elsewhere.

What Is Thought of the English Views in Canada, &c., &c., &c.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1861.

The English news was received here with general astonishment and profound indignation at the tone of the English press and the alleged policy of the British government.

There is one sentiment only here, that the honor of our country must be maintained, and no concession made to British bluster.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1861.

The English news was received here with the whole, with indifference.

It had a slightly unfavorable effect on the tobacco sales. Those with occasion prophecies are rather elated, in the hope that England will assist in opening the Southern ports, while the Unionists either discredit the news or believed that the next steamer would show an essential modification of the present attitude of England.

The Unionists believe that our government will do nothing but what is strictly right, and repudiate submission to anything wrong, whatever may be the consequences.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16, 1861.

The English news produced a profound sensation in commercial and financial circles, and the impression seems general that there is danger of a war with Great Britain. But whilst all admit that Captain Wilkes did wrong in the Trent affair, due apology should be made; but if right, no humiliating concessions ought to be exacted for a moment to England or any other Power.

The news greatly unsettled the markets and produced a temporary cessation of business, so that there was but little done in any department.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1861.

The news from England has produced a decided sensation in this section. The general sentiment is that our government must maintain its rights and dignity regardless of English bluster.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 16, 1861.

The European news creates a deep feeling, and the probability of a war with England are freely discussed.

There is a general desire for our government to place itself right as regards the law, when it will be sustained at every sacrifice.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1861.

The news from England by the Europa creates a profound sensation in political circles. It is not credited that her Majesty's government has determined to demand the release of the rebel emissaries, Mason and Shidell.

It is doubtful that a meeting of the British Cabinet was held, and that three of the ministers who were absent were summoned, and called themselves to a special train to attend the council. Such events are not uncommon even in this country, where Cabinet meetings are held twice a week, and Cabinet ministers frequently travel in a special train to attend them.

It is unquestionably true that a special bearer of despatches to Lord Lyons has been sent to the United States; but this is not by any means a startling fact.

Hardly a steamer has sailed from New York of late that did not carry a special bearer of despatches to some one of our own ministers abroad, and neither Wall street, in New York, nor the cotton factors of Liverpool and London, were thrown into convulsions by the event.

There is no doubt that the English people are quite ignorant at the boldness of an American naval officer in boarding an English vessel and taking from her what the laws of all civilized nations admit to be contraband of war. They were expected to be indignant. Their pride has been humbled. They have hitherto made maritime and international law for the whole world to submit to, and have, again and again, justified in their own naval officers precisely what was done by Captain Wilkes. It is not wonderful that they should wake up and grow when the eye they have pressed to others lips is presented to their own.

They don't inquire about the laws they have themselves made or sanctioned. They don't reason upon the instant, but reason will come with time and reflection, and even the excited English masses will see that in boarding the *Europa*, it was natural to suppose that the English "pot houses," or places of resort, where free discussion of political, international and general diplomatic subjects are always on the tops, would afford a reporter of the *Advertiser* ample field to utilize the feelings of our "Anglo-American" population in regard to the important stand to be taken by the English government in reference to our unhappy family quarrel, was despatched a reporter to visit those places above named, with instructions to give a faithful picture of whatever could come under his notice. It may be scarcely credible, but nevertheless it is a fact, that the experience of your reporter throughout the whole of his visitation has been that the English element in our city has assumed what may be called "an apparent apathy" in reference to the point at issue, and that they are very much disengaged to "condemn themselves" in connection therewith. The tone of feeling among them seems to be subdued, calculating, calm and "anti-Union." Although many of them are deeply interested in our unhappy family quarrel, and have a desire to vindicate it, they are not seen to be citizens of the great republic, but are rather on the other side of the Atlantic, ready to back monarchy against democracy and popular laws. Below we give a sketch of what our reporter saw in his investigations, and we shall commence with "THE HOUSE OF LORDS."

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16, 1861.

The English news received here last night caused considerable excitement on the street. The prevailing opinion is that we have nothing to fear from a war with England. The *Express* says—"But we speak from and for a point terribly exposed to the horrors of war. We entreat our government to sacrifice not one jot of its dignity at this period of trial. Whatever sacrifice may be thrown upon us all will be born more patiently than the mortification of national disgrace."

ENGLISH FEELING IN THE METROPOLIS.

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